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Letter dated 22 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, and in addition to letters A/70/848-S/2016/389, A/70/850-S/2016/388, A/70/863-S/2016/405, A/70/864-S/2016/414, A/70/845-S/2016/371, A/70/865-S/2016/429 and A/70/868-S/2016/432, I am hereby transmitting for your attention the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces during April (see annex I),[1] which have continued despite the calls of the international community to adhere to the 1994 ceasefire regime and the agreement reached on 5 April 2016.

I am also transmitting for your attention the record of the Ministry of Defence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic on the continued military aggression of Azerbaijan against the Republic during April 2016 (see annex II).[2]

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

[1] Annex I is being circulated in the language of submission only.
[2] Annex II is being circulated in the language of submission only.

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Annex I to the letter dated 22 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia, 1-30 April 2016

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 April	**Tavush region**	**1**	**AK: 25**
	Berkaber	1	
2 April	**Tavush region**	**7**	**AK, AKM: 45** **SVD: 2** **NSVP: 30** **Black Arrow: 3** (Chinari 1; Berkaber 2)
	Chinari	2	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berkaber	2	
	Baghanis	1	
3 April	**Gegharkunik region, Tavush region**	**29**	**AK: 158** **PK: 334** **SVD: 18** **DShK, Utyos: 55** **Istiglal: 1** (Daranak 1) **Black Arrow: 34** (Daranak 30; Aygedzor 4)
	Vahan	2	
	Jil	2	
	Ardanish	2	
	Daranak	3	
	Chinari	3	
	Aygedzor	3	
	Aygepar	1	
	Kayan	2	
	Berqaber	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	5	
	Koti	2	
	Voskevan	2	
4 April	**Tavush region**	**24**	**AK: 78** **PK: 276** **SVD: 28** **DShK: 22** **RPG-7: 7** (Berkaber 7) **Istiglal: 5** (Koti 5)
	Jil	4	
	Chinari	2	
	Paravaqar	3	
	Aygepar	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Berkaber	6	
	Vazashen	2	
	Berdavan	3	
	Baghanis	1	
	Koti	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
5 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Syunik region**	**35**	**AK: 269** **PK: 596** **SVD: 8** **DShK, Utyos: 428** **RPG-7: 2** (Berkaber 2) **Istiglal: 6** (Vahan 6) **Mortar 60 mm: 9** (Berdavan 9) **Mortar 82 mm: 5** (Koti 5)
	Aygedzor	1	
	Baghanis	5	
	Berdavan Berkaber	2	
	Chinari	6	
	Dovegh	3	
	Geghamasar	1	
	Jil	1	
	Koti	4	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	3	
	Paravaqar	2	
	Vazashen	2	
	Vahan	4	
	Agarak	1	
6 April	**Gegharkunik region, Tavush region**	**25**	**AK: 62** **PK, RPK: 349** **SVD: 18** **DShK, Utyos: 20** **Black Arrow: 3** (Chinari 1; Aygedzor 2)
	Vahan	2	
	Chinari	5	
	Aygedzor	2	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	2	
	Mosesgegh	1	
	Vazashen	3	
	Kayan	1	
	Azatamut	2	
	Berkaber	2	
	Berdavan	3	
	Voskevan	1	
	Baghanis	1	
7 April	**Gegharkunik region, Tavush region, Ararat region**	**32**	**AK: 71** **PK, RPK: 311** **SVD: 43** **DShK: 1,102** **RPG-7: 1** (Berkaber 1) **Black Arrow: 25** (Chinari 10; Aygedzor 15) **Mortar 60 mm: 1** (Choporlu 1)
	Vahan	4	
	Ttu Jur	1	
	Aygedzor	4	
	Baghanis	3	
	Berdavan	2	
	Berkaber	4	
	Chinari	5	
	Koti	2	
	Sarigyugh	1	
	Vazashen	2	
	Voskevan	1	
	Yeraskh	2	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
8 April	**Gegharkunik region, Tavush region**	**34**	**On the border** **AK, AKM: 165** **PK, RPK: 1,584** **SVD: 38** **DShK: 60** **RPG-9: 1** (Vahan 1) **Black Arrow: 4** (Aygedzor 4) **Mortar 120 mm: 2** (Ttu Jur 2)
	Aygedzor	4	
	Chinari	2	
	Movses	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Berdavan	4	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Berkaber	3	
	Baghanis	4	
	Voskevan	3	
	Aygepar	5	
	Koti	1	
	Ttu Jur	2	
	Vahan	3	
9 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**14**	**AK, AKM: 56** **PK, RPK: 223** **SVD: 6** **DShK: 5** **RPG-7: 4** (Berkaber 4) **Istiglal: 25** (Kutakan 25) **Black Arrow: 10** (Aygedzor 10)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	1	
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Paravaqar	1	
	Berkaber	3	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Kutakan	1	
10 April	**Gegharkunik region, Tavush region, Syunik region**	**21**	**AK: 97** **PK: 290** **SVD: 9** **DShK, Utyos: 190** **RPG-9: 1** (Aygedzor 1) **Istiglal: 1** (Karchevan 1) **Black Arrow: 18** (Jil 15; Aygedzor 3)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	2	
	Berdavan	4	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Jil	3	
	Vahan	4	
	Arevis	1	
	Karchevan	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
11 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Ararat region**	**15**	**AK: 25** **PK: 255** **DShK: 7** **RPG-7: 2** (Aygedzor 1; Berkaber 1) **Black Arrow: 2** (Aygedzor 2) **Mortar 82 mm: 2** (Chambarak 2)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Augepar	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	2	
	Paravaqar	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Kayanavan	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Chambarak	3	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
12 April	**Gegharkunik region, Tavush region**	**10**	**AK, AKM: 15** **PK: 115** **SVD: 7**
	Aygedzor	1	
	Augepar	1	
	Berkaber	3	
	Berdavan	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Ardanish	2	
	Daranik	1	
13 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Syunik region**	**10**	**AK: 71** **PK: 72** **SVD: 6** **Black Arrow: 4** (Karchevan 4)
	Aygehovit	1	
	Movses	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Voskevan	1	
	Jil	4	
	Vahan	1	
	Karchevan	1	
14 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**9**	**AK, AKM: 14** **PK: 100** **SVD: 6** **DShK: 100** **Istiglal: 2** (Areguni 2) **Black Arrow: 5** (Berdavan 5)
	Aygedzor	1	
	Paravakar	2	
	Kirants	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Areguni	2	
	Vahan	1	
	Jil	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
15 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**14**	**AK: 45** **PK: 80** **SVD: 69** **DShK: 50** **Black Arrow: 2** (N. Karmiraghbyur 2) **RPG-7: 2** (Vazashen 2)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Movses	1	
	Aygepar	3	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Berdavan	2	
	Vahan	2	
16 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**19**	**AK: 57** **PK: 82** **SVD: 32** **AGS-17: 3** (Aygedzor 3) **Istiglal: 10** (Vahan 10) **Black Arrow: 8** (Aygedzor 8) **Mortar 60 mm: 2** (Berkaber 2)
	Chinari	4	
	Aygedzor	3	
	Movses	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Aygehovit	2	
	Berkaber	2	
	Vazashen	2	
	Arbunq	1	
	Daranak	1	
	Chambarak	1	
	Vahan	1	
17 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**5**	**AK: 55** **SVD: 3** **AGS-17: 13** (Vazashen 13)
	Aygepar	1	
	Paravakar	2	
	Vazashen	1	
	Berkaber	1	
18 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**9**	**AK, AKM: 66** **PK, RPK: 18** **SVD: 7** **DShK: 12** **Black Arrow: 2** (Berkaber 2)
	Chinari	1	
	Paravakar	2	
	Berkaber	1	
	Vahan	3	
	Pambak	1	
	Jil	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
19 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Syunik region**	**18**	**AK: 3** **PK, RPK: 403** **SVD: 20** **DShK, Utyos: 15** **Mortar 60 mm: 4** (Chambarak 3; Vahan 1) **Mortar 82 mm: 1** (Vahan 1)
	Chinari	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Vazshen	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Chambarak	3	
	Tsapatagh	3	
	Kutakan	2	
	Vahan	3	
	Jil	2	
	Agarak	1	
20 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**8**	**AK: 40** **PK: 209** **SVD: 10** **DShK: 10** **Istiglal: 10** (m.Omar 10)
	Chinari	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Berdavan	2	
	Vahan	3	
	Jil	1	
21 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**16**	**AK, AKM: 130** **PK: 667** **SVD: 12**
	Paravakar	1	
	Berkaber	4	
	Berdavan	9	
	Jil	2	
22 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**27**	**AK: 281** **PK: 396** **SVD: 18** **DShK: 10** **AGS-17: 2** (Vahan 2) **Istiglal: 6** (Vazashen 6) **Black Arrow: 36** (Aygedzor 30; N. Karmiraghbyur 4; Vazashen 2) **Mortar 60 mm: 5** (Vahan 5) **Mortar 82 mm: 4** (Aygedzor 4)
	Aygepar	6	
	Aygedzor	6	
	Berdavan	2	
	Chinari	1	
	Movses	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	2	
	Vazashen	4	
	Vahan	3	
	Jil	2	
23 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**8**	**AK: 10** **PK: 82** **RPG-7: 1** (Berkaber 1) **Istiglal: 15** (Aygedzor 15)
	Aygedzor	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Ttu Jur	1	
	Vahan	2	
	Jil	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
24 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**19**	**AKM: 60** **PK, RPK: 105** **SVD: 23** **DShK: 20** **SPG-9: 1** (Aygedzor 1) **Istiglal: 40** (Vazashen 35; Jil 5) **Black Arrow: 5** (Chinari 5)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	4	
	Aygepar	2	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Vazashen	2	
	Chambarak	6	
	Jil	1	
25 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Syunik region**	**36**	**AK, AKM: 141** **PK, RPK: 287** **SVD: 26** **DShK, NSVP: 55** **RPG-7: 1** (Berkaber 1) **Istiglal: 22** (Vazashen 22) **Black Arrow: 52** (Chinari 31; N. Karmiraghbyur 6; Paravakar 15)
	Aygedzor	5	
	Chinari	14	
	Paravakar	3	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Movses	1	
	Vazashen	7	
	Berkaber	3	
	Gorhayq	2	
26 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Syunik region**	**15**	**AK: 382** **PK: 322** **SVD: 11** **DShK: 20** **Istiglal: 6** (Vahan 6) **Black Arrow: 11** (Chinari 11) **Mortar 60 mm: 1** (Vahan 1)
	Chinari	3	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Berkaber	3	
	Vazashen	1	
	Yeraskh	2	
	Vahan	3	
	Agarak	2	
27 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**18**	**AK, AKM: 32** **PK: 397** **SVD: 16** **DShK: 2** **Istiglal: 16** (Daranak 16) **Black Arrow: 5** (Aygedzor 5)
	Aygedzor	3	
	Chinari	4	
	Paravakar	2	
	Berkaber	1	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Daranak	6	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
28 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region, Vayots Dzor region**	**23**	**AK, AKM: 117** **PK: 161** **SVD: 15** **DShK: 60** **Black Arrow: 8** (Chinari 8)
	Chinari	3	
	Aygedzor	2	
	Paravaqar	2	
	Vazashen	2	
	Berkaber	3	
	Chambarak	6	
	Khachik	5	
29 April	**Tavush region**	**13**	**AK: 103** **PK, RPK: 3,719** **SVD: 34** **DShK: 20** **Istiglal: 18** (Vazashen 3; Koti 15) **Black Arrow: 2** (Chinari 2)
	Chinari	4	
	Aygedzor	3	
	Aygepar	3	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Koti	1	
30 April	**Tavush region, Gegharkunik region**	**13**	**AK: 26** **PK: 122** **SVD: 12** **DShK: 9** **SPG-9: 1** (Chambarak 1) **Black Arrow: 2** (Chinari 2) **Mortar 82 mm: 2** (Vahan 1; Chambarak 1)
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	2	
	Paravakar	1	
	Sevkar	1	
	Berkaber	2	
	Kayanavan	1	
	Berdavan	2	
	Chambarak	1	
	Vahan	1	

Annex II to the letter dated 22 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Military aggression of Azerbaijan against Nagorno Karabakh Republic from 2 to 4 April, followed by violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of Azerbaijan in April 2016

In the night between 1 and 2 April, in flagrant violation of the ceasefire agreement of 12 May 1994 and the agreement of 6 February 1995 on strengthening the ceasefire, the Azerbaijani army undertook a large-scale offensive along the entire line of contact between the armed forces of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan, using heavy equipment, artillery and combat aviation.

The NKR Defence Army took all necessary measures to force Azerbaijan to cease hostilities. In four days of military aggression, Azerbaijani armed forces lost 24 battle tanks, 2 helicopters, 14 UAVs, 6 armoured vehicles, 1 AIFV, 1 TOS-1A, 1 MLRS "Grad" and 1 engineering vehicle. On 5 April, Azerbaijan, after suffering heavy losses in manpower and equipment, asked for a cessation of hostilities through the mediation of the Russian Federation. Despite the reached arrangements, Azerbaijani armed forces continued violations of the ceasefire. The most intensive ones took place from 6 to 11 April, when the Azerbaijani side fired around 3,000 shells from mortars, howitzers, MLRS and tanks towards the positions of the NKR Defence Army.

Seventy-eight soldiers of the NKR Defence Army and four NKR unarmed civilians were killed, and 125 soldiers were wounded as a result of the hostilities during the four-day aggression unleashed by Azerbaijan from 2 to 5 April.

From 6 to 30 April, after the end of large-scale hostilities, 15 soldiers of the NKR Defence Army were killed and 37 soldiers were wounded.

Below is the data on violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of Azerbaijan from 12 to 30 April.

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
12 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	60	**AK: 593** **PK: 598** **SVD, Vintarez: 60** **DShK: 2** **AGS-17: 9** (Karakhanbeyli 9) **Istiglal: 26** (Karvend 4; m.Karachuk 15; Yarmja 7) **Mortar 60 mm: 5** (Seysulan 2; Verin Chaylu 3)
13 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	80	**AK: 1,338** **PK: 1,505** **SVD: 96** **DShK: 28** **AGS-17: 44** (Karakhanbeyli 21; Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 23)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
			Black Arrow: 1 (Seysulan 1) **Istiglal: 22** (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 4; m.Karachuk 10; Ashaghi Veysali 8) **Mortar 60 mm: 2** (Seysulan 2)
14 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	90	**AK: 906** **PK: 567** **SVD: 76** **DShK: 13** **RPG-7: 1** (Talish 1) **Istiglal: 24** (Shurabad 4; Seysulan 2; Jraberd 2; Gyulistan 16) **AGS-17: 36** (Karakhanbeyli 20; Sejsulan 12; Yarmja 4) **Mortar 60 mm: 10** (Ashagi Seydahmedli 8; Tallish 2) **Mortar 82 mm: 5** (Yarmja 5)
15 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	48	**AK: 420** **PK: 401** **SVD: 46** **DShK: 10** **Istiglal: 6** (Karakhanbeyli 1; Jraberd 4; Gyulistan 1) **AGS-17: 28** (Ashagi Seydahmedli 12; Karakhanbeyli 12; Yarmdja 4) **Mortar 60 mm: 5** (Ashagi Seydahmedli 5) **Mortar 82 mm: 5** (Ashagi Seydahmedli 5)
16 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	49	**AK: 858** **PK: 1,028** **SVD: 45** **Istiglal: 12** (Karakhanbeyli 10; Leonarkh 2)
17 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	40	**AK: 700** **PK: 280** **SVD: 8** **DShK: 15** **Istiglal: 10** (Karakhanbeyli 8; Jraberd 2) **AGS-17: 10** (Yarmja 10) **Mortar 60 mm: 1** (Yarmja 1) **Mortar 82 mm: 3** (Yarmja 3)
18 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	32	**AK: 322** **PK: 247** **SVD: 44** **DShK, Utyos: 160** **Istiglal: 11** (Karakhanbeyli 10; Ashagi Veysali 1) **Mortar 82 mm: 3** (Yarmja 3)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
19 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	44	**AK:1,322** **PK: 1,261** **SVD: 27** **DShK: 140** **AGS-17: 3** **Istiglal: 8** (Karakhanbeyli 3; Levonarkh 5)
20 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	33	**AK: 400** **PK: 515** **SVD: 24** **DShK: 87** **Istiglal: 1** (m.Karachuk) **Mortars 60 mm: 1** (Seysulan 1)
21 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	45	**AK: 684** **PK: 538** **SVD, Accuracy: 23** **DShK, Utyos: 2,000** **Istiglal: 54** (Talish 54) **AGS-17: 2** (Yarmja 2) **Mortar 60 mm: 2** (Seysulan 2)
22 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	31	**AK: 1,059** **PK: 850** **SVD; SAKO: 28** **DShK: 189** **ZU-23: 1** (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli 1) **RPG-7: 1** (Talish 1) **Istiglal: 32** (Jraber 2; Talish 30)
23 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	38	**AK: 698** **PK: 358** **SVD: 15** **ZU-23: 15** (Yarmja 15) **AGS-17, RPG-7: 15** (Yarmja 13/0; Talish 2) **Istiglal: 4** (Geytape 4) **Mortar 60 mm: 2** (Seysulan 2) **From 23.04.2016 at 18:30 until 24.04.2016 at 06:00 in the LOC from Azerbaijani side were also shots from different types of small arms and artillery, which were not included in the bulletin, because the amount was too many.**

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
24 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	56	**AK: 1,384** **PK: 1,355** **SVD, Accuracy: 82** **DShK, Utyos: 20** **Istigial: 31** (Seysulan 16; Gyulistan 15) **D-30: 17** (Martakert 3; Mataghis 4; Talish 10) **Mortar 60 mm: 115** (Taghibeyli 17; Yarmja 66; Seysulan 17; Levonarkh 1; Jraberd 12; Talish 2) **TR-107: 25** (Levonarkh 25)
25 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	67	**AK: 1,321** **PK: 1,631** **SVD: 35** **DShK: 160** **AGS-17: 45** (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli 25; Karakhanbeyli 4; Yarmja 16) **Istigial: 9** (Verin Chaylu 5; Gyulistan 4) **Mortar 60 mm: 3** (Yarmja 1; Seysulan 1; Talish 1) **Mortar 82 mm: 4** (Talish 4) **ATGMS: 1** (Seysulan 1) **SU-23: 11** (Verin Chaylu 11)
26 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	49	**AK: 479** **PK: 532** **SVD: 14** **AGS-17: 3** (Geytape 3) **RPG-7: 7** (Seysulan 3; Jraberd 1; Levonarkh 3) **SPG-9: 2** (Namerli 2) **Mortar 60 mm: 26** (Levonarkh 8; Yarmja 4; Jraberd 1; Yarmja-Levonarkh 13) **Mortar 82 mm: 75** (Taghibeyli 31; Yarmja 33; Jraberd 3; Shurabad 8) **SU-23-2: 200** (Horadiz 200; Karaqyolu 25) **BM-21 (GRAD): 22** (Martakert 14; Mataghis 8)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
27 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	58	**AK: 1,063** **PK: 653** **SVD: 25** **DShK, Utyos: 30** **AGS-17: 32** (Karakhanbeyli 10; Martakert 22) **RPG-7:** 12 (Namerli 1; Jraberd 1; Talish 3; Martakert 7) **D-20: 10** (Yarmja 1; Martakert 8; Seysulan 1) **D-30: 210** (Martakert 210) **2A36: 4** (Martakert 4) **Mortar 60 mm: 42** (Taghiveyli 9; Jraberd 3; Levonarkh 5; Martakert 25) **Mortar 82 mm: 298** (Taghibeyli 16; Yarmja 28; Jraberd 13; Seysulan 48; Talish 1; Martakert 192) **Mortar 120 mm: 2** (Seysulan 2) **MM-21 (GRAD): 59** (Martakert 59) **TR-107: 36** (Martkert 36)
28 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan		**AK: 2,337** **PK: 1,383** **SVD: 5** **DShK: 60** **AGS-17: 5** (Karakhanbeyli 3; Levonarkh 1; Choporlu 1; 0) **D-20: 3** (Sarijanli 3) **D-30: 39** (Maqsudlu 20; Sarijanli 4; Martakert 6; Seysulan 5; Mataghis 4) **Istiglal: 9** (Horadiz 2; Karakhanbeyli 2; Jraberd 1; Choporlu 4) **Mortar 60 mm: 8** (Sarijanli 2; Shikhljar 3; Levonarkh 3) **Mortar 82 mm: 121** (Kengerli 3; Shikhljar 9; Bash Karvend 19; Taghibeyli 20; Sarijanli 19; Kengerli 4; Shikhljar 4; Yarmja 15; Seysulan 5; Levonarkh 3; Jraberd 4; Levonarkh 12; Talish 4) **Mortar 120 mm: 27** (Shikhljar 1; Sarijanli 4; Seysulan 22) **BM-21: 46** (Martkert 4; Mataghis 27; N. Horatagh 15) **TR-107: 30** (Maksudlu 20; Shikhljar 2; Kengerli 7; Seysulan 10)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
29 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	90	**AK: 908** **PK: 617** **SVD: 39** **DShK: 15** **Istiglal: 18** **AGS-17: 27** (Jarmja 17; Seysulan 10) **RPG-7: 2** (Jraberd 2) **SPG-9: 2** (Seysulan 2) **Mortar 60 mm: 19** (Sarijanli 6; Seysulan 3; Jraberd 5; Levonarkh 5) **Mortar 82 mm: 128** (Sarijanli 5; Taghibeyli 10; Seysulan 56; Yarmja 19; Namerli 11; Jraberd 6; Shurabad 1; Levonarkh 10; Talish 6; Verin Chaylu 4) **Mortar 120 mm: 5** (Seysulan 2; Yarmja 3)
30 April	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Nagorno Karabakh Republic and Azerbaijan	60	**AK: 868** **PK, PKT: 1,949** **SVD: 7** **DShK: 20** **AGS-17: 8** (m.Karachuk 1; Jraberd 2; Seysulan 5) **RPG-7: 2** (Jraberd 1; Seysulan 1) **Mortar 60 mm: 17** (Taghibeyli 1; Jraberd 5; Yarmja 7; Seysulan 4) **Mortar 82 mm: 29** (Taghibeyli 2; Namerli 5; Yarmja 12; Shurabad 2; Seysulan 7; Jraberd 1)

13 May 2016

United Nations A/70/904–S/2016/480

General Assembly
Security Council

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25 May 2016

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 24 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to transmit a statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic in relation to the farfetched Azerbaijani accusation of the alleged use of prohibited ammunition (see annex).

I kindly request that the present letter and its annex be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex to the letter dated 24 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic

20 May 2016

On 17 May, the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry voiced another farfetched accusation of the alleged use of prohibited ammunition, including shells with white phosphorus, during the military operations from 2 to 5 April 2016.

Continuing its usual campaign of disinformation to the international community, Azerbaijan does not disdain to resort to fraud and outright manipulation. To add weight to its propaganda, the Azerbaijani side tries to involve foreign diplomats and military attachés accredited in Azerbaijan.

Falsification and distortion of reality have long been regular, constituting an integral part of Azerbaijan's foreign policy. In 1992, the Azerbaijani side made similar accusations regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons, which were then denied by the United Nations special fact-finding mission. Based on the findings and conclusions of the United Nations experts set forth in the report of the Security Council dated 24 July 1992, the Secretary-General noted that "no evidence of the use of chemical weapons had been presented to the team" (see S/24344).

In subsequent years, the Azerbaijani side has made similar absurd and unconfirmed accusations, including the use of nuclear weapons against Azerbaijan in 1993, the disposal of nuclear wastes in the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (the NKR) (PACE document N9444 dated 7 May 2002), the transformation of Armenia and the NKR to a depot for bacteriological weapons (PACE document N9336 dated 31 January 2002), the cultivation and production of drugs, and so on. In doing so, the Azerbaijani side referred to non-existent scientific journals, reports, organizations and laboratories.

Resurrecting its old allegations, Azerbaijan not only tries to justify its policy of use of force and denial of full and strict compliance with the ceasefire agreements of 1994 and 1995, on which the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Minsk Group Co-Chair countries insist, but also aims to distract attention from the real war crimes committed by the Azerbaijani army against the military servicemen and civilian population of the NKR.

In this regard, we call upon the international community to treat the unfounded statements of the Azerbaijani side with utmost criticism.

For its part, the NKR is ready to host a special monitoring mission for an on-site study of all the facts and an investigation of the circumstances of the aggression unleashed by Azerbaijan from 2 to 5 April 2016, as well as the violations of the norms of international humanitarian law committed during that period.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 37
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Identical letters dated 23 May 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a statistical summary of Israeli violations of Security Council resolution 1701 (2006) committed during the month of April 2016 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the seventieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 37, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline Ziade
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

16-08867 (E) 030616 060616

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Annex to the identical letters dated 23 May 2016 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Land violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 April 2016	0855	Opposite the town of Blida near point BP28, as an Israeli enemy patrol comprising four vehicles was passing, its soldiers threw a smoke bomb from opposite the above-mentioned point. The smoke bomb landed inside occupied territory.
9 April 2016	2320 2330	Inside the occupied Shab'a Farms, the Israeli enemy fired two flares over its Radar position.
10 April 2016	2315 2325	Three explosions were heard from inside the occupied Shab'a Farms.
16 April 2016	0242	From inside occupied territory near the Israeli enemy position opposite the town of Ramiya, two enemy Humvee vehicles approached. The passengers deliberately directed searchlights 20 metres into Lebanese territory for seven minutes.
17 April 2016	0225	Inside occupied territory, as an Israeli enemy Humvee vehicle was moving from its position in Birkat Risha to its position north of the Zar'it barracks, the passengers deliberately directed a searchlight 20 metres into Lebanese territory for 12 minutes.
23 April 2016	1510	An Israeli enemy Hummer vehicle mounted with surveillance cameras approached from inside the occupied town of Ghajar to an emplacement opposite the Lebanese Army Tallat al-Wazzani position. The vehicle pointed a camera at Lebanese territory.
25 April 2016	1320	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at point TP36 opposite the town of Udaysah, an Israeli enemy patrol comprising a Hummer vehicle and two Defender vehicles approached, and 15 soldiers disembarked, carrying maps. They photographed Lebanese territory and the Hummer vehicle pointed a 12.7 mm machine gun at Lebanese territory. The vehicles and soldiers left in the direction of occupied territory at 1350 hours.
26 April 2016	1000	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at the enemy Ruwaysah position opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, the Israeli enemy stationed a Raccoon Stalker vehicle with its surveillance camera pointed at Lebanese territory. The vehicle left in the direction of occupied territory at 1020 hours on 28 April 2016.
27 April 2016	0900	Opposite the town of Mays al-Jabal, some 23 Israeli Army enemy soldiers and a dog crossed the technical fence opposite point B64. They searched the area between that point and point B65. They then violated the Blue Line at point B64 by some 10 metres for five minutes, covered by a Merkava tank stationed inside occupied territory. At 1110 hours, they threw two smoke bombs opposite point B64. The smoke bombs landed between the technical fence and the Blue Line. They left opposite point B64 at 1115 hours.
	1345	On the outskirts of the town of Shab'a in the Shahl area, opposite observation point OP2 of the Indian contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), an Israeli enemy foot patrol tried unsuccessfully to abduct the herder Mahir Hamdan, who fled with his livestock in the direction of the town of Shab'a.

Sea violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
6 April	1208	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011) of 1 October 2011, proceeding some 500 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 22-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1210	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 500 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 20-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1250	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 555 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 20-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1250	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 555 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a one-hour-and-15-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
10 April	1754	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 129 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
12 April	1845	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 185 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a one-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
15 April	0353	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 314 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a 10-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	1904	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 370 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a four-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
16 April	1913	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 203 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
17 April 2016	0333	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 280 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
20 April 2016	1747	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 150 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2200	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for 30 seconds.
24 April 2016	2120 2125	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position off Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for two periods of 30 seconds and one minute, respectively.
25 April 2016	1812	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree 6433 (2011), proceeding some 277 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
	2005 2117	From inside occupied Palestinian territory at its position opposite Ra's al-Naqurah, the Israeli enemy directed a searchlight towards Lebanese territorial waters for four periods of one minute, three minutes, 90 seconds and one minute, respectively.
	2014	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 408 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a five-minute period. It released two explosive charges into Lebanese territorial waters before leaving in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
26 April 2016	1819	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 174 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a one-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
27 April 2016	1918	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 240 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a seven-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
28 April 2016	1815	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 260 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a three-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
29 April 2016	1817	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 180 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.
30 April 2016	0225	Off Ra's al-Naqurah, an Israeli enemy military launch violated the southern maritime boundary established by Decree No. 6433 (2011), proceeding some 222 metres into Lebanese territorial waters over a two-minute period. The launch then left in the direction of occupied Palestinian territorial waters.

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 April 2016	0705	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South and Beirut and its suburbs before leaving at 1520 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1230	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1400 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1630	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over the South before leaving at 0715 hours on 2 April 2016 over Rumaysh.
2 April 2016	0820	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1200 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1115	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 0500 hours on 3 April 2016 over Kafr Killa.
4 April 2016	1030	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1220 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
6 April 2016	1100	Four Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1255 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
	1520	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 2115 hours over Rumaysh.
7 April 2016	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1245 hours over the west of Naqurah.
	1350	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek, Hirmil and the South before leaving at 2350 hours over Rumaysh.
8 April 2016	0640	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf, the Western Bekaa, the South, Jubayl, Batrun, Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1330 hours over Kafr Killa.
11 April 2016	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1230 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1900 hours over Rumaysh.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
13 April 2016	1220	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1425 hours over the west of Naqurah.
	2100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the sea west of Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2220 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
13 April 2016	2105	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 2220 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
15 April 2016	1400	An Israeli enemy crop sprayer violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over Udaysah, Markaba and Hula before leaving at 1430 hours in the direction of occupied territory.
17 April 2016	1020	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Aytarun. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1200 hours over the sea west of Naqurah.
19 April 2016	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 1840 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1356	An Israeli enemy aircraft violated Lebanese airspace. It circled over the Bayad position from east to west, where it violated the Blue Line near Blida. It circled over olive groves in Blida before leaving at 1357 hours over point BP-29.
20 April 2016	0900	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Iqlim al-Kharrub and the South before leaving at 1335 hours over Kafr Killa.
	2235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 0535 hours on 21 April 2016 over Alma al-Sha'b.
21 April 2016	1155	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al-Sha'b. It circled over the South before leaving at 2355 hours over Naqurah.
	1200	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1705 hours over Rumaysh.
	2220	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the Shuf and Iqlim al-Kharrub before leaving at 0100 hours on 22 April 2016 over Alma al-Sha'b.

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
22 April 2016	0615	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Alma al Sha'b. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 1800 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1000	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over the South before leaving at 1830 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
23 April 2016	0635	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq and Baalbek before leaving at 2045 hours over Kafr Killa.
24 April 2016	1010	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over the South before leaving at 1710 over Naqurah.
25 April 2016	0610	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Naqurah. It circled over Beirut, Riyaq, Baalbek and Hirmil before leaving at 1940 hours over Naqurah.
	1230	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. It circled over Zahlah and the Western Bekaa before leaving at 1410 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1235	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Yarun. It circled over Jubayl, Kasrawan and Matn before leaving at 1435 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
26 April 2016	0620	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the South before leaving at 2100 hours over Alma al-Sha'b.
	1200	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Kafr Killa. They proceeded as far north as Beirut before leaving at 1215 hours over Rumaysh.
28 April 2016	0905	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over Riyaq, Baalbek and the North before leaving at 1520 hours over Kafr Killa.
	1100	Two Israeli enemy warplanes violated Lebanese airspace, entering over Rumaysh. They circled over all regions of Lebanon before leaving at 1255 hours over the sea off Naqurah.
29 April 2016	1025	An Israeli enemy reconnaissance aircraft violated Lebanese airspace, entering over the occupied Shab'a Farms. It circled over the Western Bekaa and the South before leaving at 1505 hours over Naqurah.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Agenda item 120
Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 20 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a communication from the President of the Argentine Republic, Mr. Mauricio Macri, announcing the decision of the Argentine Government to nominate Ms. Susana Malcorra, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic, for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this communication, including Ms. Malcorra's biography and her vision statement on the Organization, circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Martín García Moritán
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-08627 (E) 010616 010616

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Annex to the letter dated 20 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 18 May 2016 from the President of the Argentine Republic addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Further to the joint letter dated 15 December 2015 from the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council, I have the honour to present the candidature of Ms. Susana Malcorra, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic, for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

The United Nations faces great challenges, both within and outside the Organization, in an increasingly complex world. It is thus necessary to guarantee the promotion of solutions that address the three pillars of the Organization, namely peace and security, development, and human rights; to leverage the partnerships between Governments, the private sector and civil society; and to adopt a more global and comprehensive vision. The dual goals of prevention and sustainability must form the foundation for every agenda undertaken by the Organization.

Accordingly, my country is convinced of the importance of having a Secretary-General with the necessary skills, efficiency and integrity to lead the Organization at this crucial juncture.

Ms. Malcorra has had a professional career encompassing all sectors of society — public, governmental and private — and she has served at the United Nations for more than a decade. As a result of all this experience, she is a candidate who is not only capable of offering creative solutions to new challenges, but also cognizant of the Organization's real ability to implement them.

In presenting this candidature, the Argentine Government is convinced that Ms. Malcorra's background and abilities amply qualify her to serve in the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations as successfully as she has served in all the positions she has held throughout her professional life.

A brief biography of Ms. Malcorra is attached for information (see appendix).

Appendix

Susana Malcorra

Biography

Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic

Susana Malcorra is the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship of the Argentine Republic, having been appointed to that position on 10 December 2015. In this capacity, she directs the foreign affairs of Argentina, serves as the country's representative to foreign Governments and international organizations, and is responsible for the development and implementation of objectives and policies in fields of international concern, including global governance, human rights, the environment and the effort to counter transnational organized crime. Her duties include the promotion of international cooperation in all its forms, in particular through the Argentine Fund for Horizontal Cooperation, and the development of the international economic, commercial and cultural relations of the Argentine nation. Through the Secretariat for Worship, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Worship is also responsible for fostering fruitful ecumenical and interreligious dialogue and understanding. As Minister for Foreign Affairs, she has helped to enhance the international positioning of Argentina as a global player interested and engaged in worldwide issues and ready to cooperate with the international community in confronting new global challenges and threats.

Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General of the United Nations

Prior to assuming her present functions, she was appointed as Chef de Cabinet of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in April 2012. In that capacity, she supported the Secretary-General in all aspects of his responsibilities and, on his behalf, oversaw a number of operational activities, including the operational response to the Ebola crisis in West Africa (2014-2015); the implementation of the Joint Mission of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and the United Nations for the Elimination of the Chemical Weapons Programme of the Syrian Arab Republic (2013-2014); and the negotiations leading to the Peace, Security and Cooperation Framework for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Region (2012-2013). As Chair of the Secretary-General's Management Committee, she played a key role at a time when a number of transformative management initiatives mandated by Member States were being developed and implemented.

Under-Secretary-General for Field Support

In May 2008, she was appointed by Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon as the first head of the newly created Department of Field Support, with responsibility for delivering dedicated administrative and logistical support to United Nations field operations. In that capacity, she was responsible for supporting more than 30 peacekeeping and special political missions worldwide, deploying and sustaining over 120,000 civilian, military and police personnel, many in remote and inhospitable locations in countries emerging from conflict. Under her leadership, the Department of Field Support embarked on a five-year transformation programme to improve the global management of United Nations field missions, which resulted in

both measurably improved support and significant cost efficiencies. During her first year at the helm of the Department of Field Support, she played a central role in shaping the proposal and the subsequent implementation of Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) establishing the United Nations logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the Organization's first logistical field support operation for an African Union peace operation.

Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme

Before joining the Department of Field Support, she served as Chief Operating Officer and Deputy Executive Director of the World Food Programme, overseeing daily emergency and humanitarian operations in more than 80 countries, with over 10,000 personnel. During the tsunami emergency in December 2004, she led the initial phase of the operational response and mustered resources in the areas of personnel, budget, finance, information, technology, telecommunications, administration and security to deal with the disaster.

Chief Executive Officer of Telecom Argentina and private-sector experience

Before turning her efforts to the spheres of humanitarian response, peace and security and United Nations mandates in general, she gained over 25 years of experience in the private sector. In 1979, she launched a 14-year career at IBM Argentina, including a stint at IBM headquarters in New York starting in 1986. In January 1993 she joined Telecom Argentina at a critical time when the telecommunications market was being expanded and privatized; she became Chief Executive Officer in 2001. During her tenure at Telecom Argentina she implemented particularly significant and transformative programmes such as the conversion of the State-owned telecommunications firm into a private-sector corporation with 15,000 employees, the deployment of state-of-the-art technology for a telecommunications network serving some 10 million customers, and the founding, start-up and management of the country's first cellular telecommunication services company.

Born in 1954, Ms. Malcorra earned a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Rosario in Argentina. She is married and has a son. In addition to her native Spanish, she is fluent in English and proficient in French, Italian and Portuguese. She is an avid football (soccer) fan.

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General Assembly
Seventieth session
Items 70 and 124

Elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

Interaction between the United Nations, national parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

Note verbale dated 20 April 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Bangladesh to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the United Nations in New York has the honour to transmit herewith, on behalf of Bangladesh in its capacity as Chair of the Governing Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the text of the resolution on the role of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, parliaments, parliamentarians and international and regional organizations in providing necessary protection and urgent support to those who have become refugees through war, internal conflict and social circumstances, according to the principles of international humanitarian law and international conventions (available from www.ipu.org/strct-e/stcnfres.htm#134), adopted unanimously on 20 October 2015 by the 133rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and requests that the present note verbale be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 70 and 124.

16-08642 (E) 020616

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Seventy-first year

Letter dated 25 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter from Robert Fico, Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic, nominating Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic, for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations (see annex).

I would like to kindly ask your assistance in circulating the present letter with the attached biography and vision statement of Mr. Lajčák among the distinguished Member States of the United Nations as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) František **Ružička**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

16-08612 (E) 020616

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Annex to the letter dated 25 May 2016 from the Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Letter dated 25 May 2016 from the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic addressed to the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 97 of the Charter of the United Nations, with reference to General Assembly resolution 69/321 adopted on 11 September 2015 and in connection with the joint letter of the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council dated 15 December 2015 (A/70/623-S/2015/988), I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Slovak Republic has decided to nominate Miroslav Lajčák, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic for the position of Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Slovakia is firmly committed to the purposes and principles of the United Nations as enshrined in its Charter. As one of the 193 Member States, my country fully and actively participates in the work of the United Nations, its organs, funds and programmes. Effective multilateralism has always been among the cornerstones of Slovakia's foreign policy.

The challenges and threats that the international community currently faces call for intensification of our collective efforts aimed at reaching consensual solutions and effective implementation of reached agreements. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, among others, is essential nowadays. The role of the United Nations and of its Secretary-General is indispensable in that regard.

As stipulated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/321, Member States are invited to present candidates with proven leadership and managerial skills, extensive experience in international relations and strong diplomatic, communication and multilingual skills. In the same spirit, the Government of the Slovak Republic has decided to nominate its Minister of Foreign and European Affairs, Miroslav Lajčák.

Mr. Lajčák has dedicated his entire professional career to international relations and diplomacy. In addition to representing Czechoslovakia and Slovakia abroad, he served as Assistant to the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans (1999-2001), as Personal Representative of the European Union's High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy for the Referendum on the Independence of Montenegro (2006), as High Representative of the International Community and European Union Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina (2007-2009) and as Managing Director for Europe and Central Asia in the European External Action Service (2010-2012).

He is currently in his third mandate as Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. He was reappointed to that position by the President of the Slovak Republic on 23 March 2016, following the recent parliamentary elections in Slovakia.

It gives me great pleasure to recommend Mr. Lajčák for the kind consideration of all Member States as a highly qualified and experienced candidate for the position of the next Secretary-General of the United Nations. As ever, he is dedicated to fulfilling his duties and responsibilities in that regard with utmost professionalism and commitment.

The curriculum vitae of Mr. Lajčák is attached to the present letter (see enclosure).

I kindly request that the present letter and its enclosure be brought to the attention of all United Nations Member States.

(*Signed*) Robert **Fico**
Prime Minister

16-08612

Enclosure

Curriculum vitae*

Miroslav Lajčák (Slovak Republic)

Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic

Miroslav Lajčák (53) is a career diplomat who has spent his whole professional life working in diplomatic service — both of his own country and in international institutions. His personal credo is professionalism and responsibility. He considers dialogue and respect to be the main instruments of diplomacy. He believes in cooperation and inclusiveness.

He is known as an attentive listener, determined mediator and capable manager, who has experience with conflict resolution and conflict prevention at the national and international levels. He is a strong believer in multilateralism and respect for rules. During his career, he played an active role in mediating the post-conflict crises in the Western Balkans and in the transformation of his country (which was established after the peaceful split of Czechoslovakia), as well as in building the diplomatic service of the European Union.

He is currently serving his third term as Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic.

National Diplomatic Career

He is a graduate of the Moscow State Institute for International Relations. After completing his university studies by obtaining a law degree at the Comenius University in Bratislava, he joined the Foreign Service of the then Czechoslovakia in 1988. In 1991, he was posted to the Czechoslovak Embassy in Moscow as an Assistant to the Ambassador. When Czechoslovakia split in 1992, he continued in the same position at the Slovak Embassy in Moscow.

Upon his return to Slovakia in 1993 to the newly established Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia, he took an active part in forming the national Foreign Service. He became Director of the Cabinet of the Foreign Minister and later on, Director of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister.

In 1994 he was appointed Slovak Ambassador to Japan, becoming the youngest-ever Head of Diplomatic Mission of Slovakia. At the age of 31, he was also the youngest foreign ambassador in Japan.

In 1998, after his posting to Japan, he returned to the Foreign Ministry to become for the second time Director of Foreign Minister's Cabinet. In 2001, he was appointed Slovak Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (2001-2005). During this time, he deepened his knowledge and understanding of the complexities of the Western Balkans. In recognition of his active engagement in this complex region, he was awarded the highest state award of the former Yugoslavia.

* Curricula vitae are issued without formal editing.

Following his term in Belgrade, he was named Political Director at the Foreign Ministry (2005-2007). During this period, he was also designated Head of the Secretariat preparing the Summit of the Presidents of Russia and the United States of America, held in Bratislava in February 2005. In this capacity, he was in charge of liaising and coordinating — on behalf of the Slovak State authorities — with both presidential administrations and making sure that the Bush-Putin Summit in Slovakia was well prepared in terms of organization and logistics.

Government Experience

In January 2009, he was called — as a career diplomat not affiliated to any political party — to join the Slovak coalition government in the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs. He held the post until July 2010.

From April 2012 to March 2016, during the term of office of the next government, he held the post of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs — again as a professional diplomat with no party affiliation. In addition, he became Chairman of the Government's Council for Human Rights, National Minorities and Gender Equality. In that capacity, he successfully headed and completed an unprecedented and inclusive process of preparing and adopting the first-ever nationwide Strategy for Supporting and Protecting Human Rights in Slovakia in 2015, managing a consensus of minority and disadvantaged groups among various interests from human rights and minority representatives, political parties and churches.

In March 2016, he was elected as a Member of Parliament and received the sixth highest number of preferential votes in the whole country. On 23 March 2016, he was reappointed Minister of Foreign and European Affairs in the newly formed coalition government, holding this government portfolio for the third time. One of his main tasks in this term is the preparation of the country for the rotating Presidency of Slovakia in the Council of the European Union in the second half of 2016.

International Career

His international engagements started in 1999 when he served as the Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans, Eduard Kukan (until 2001).

In 2006, the European Union High Representative for Common and Security Policy Javier Solana entrusted him — on behalf of the European Union — with organizing and supervising the referendum on the independence of Montenegro in 2006. In a highly polarized environment with a divided public and an antagonized political scene, he negotiated and designed the rules for the referendum. He did this in an inclusive dialogue with all the parties and in a transparent manner. This led to the only process of the establishment of national independence on the territory of former Yugoslavia under direct European Union auspices in a consensual and democratic way, without the bloodshed or conflicts so frequent in that region. The result was neither rejected nor questioned by anyone subsequently.

In 2007, he was appointed High Representative of the International Community and European Union Special Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He had to help to steer a country paralyzed by ethnic divisions and

mutual distrust among its entities. In this capacity, he managed an extensive, multinational staff of several hundred people and a multi-million-dollar budget. With a mandate from the Security Council, he liaised regularly with the United Nations and reported periodically to the Security Council. During his tenure, Bosnia and Herzegovina signed the Stabilization and Association Agreement with the European Union — the most remarkable integration success of the country for many years to come. He also launched activities to reach out to the population, including speaking tours and a website for dialogue with citizens. His concerted efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina earned him the title "Personality of the Year", awarded to him independently in all three Bosnia and Herzegovina entities, in 2007. He left Bosnia and Herzegovina in January 2009 after being nominated to serve as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovakia.

In 2010-2012, he served as Managing Director for Europe and Central Asia in the newly formed diplomatic service of the European Union — European External Action Service (EEAS) in Brussels. Again, he took an active part in building up a completely new service — this time an international one. He was engaged in setting the rules for its operation and managing numerous multinational staff. In this position, he participated in forming European Union policy and the European Union's ties with important neighbours to the East and South-East. One of his first political missions was to mediate the political crisis in Albania and bring the governing and opposition parties to the negotiating table in order to de-escalate tensions after deadly clashes in Tirana in early 2011. In parallel to the position of the EEAS Managing Director, he also acted as the European Union's Chief Negotiator for the Association Agreements of the European Union with Ukraine and with the Republic of Moldova, as well as the European Union Representative in the "5+2" Talks on the Transnistria Settlement. In recognition of his role, he was awarded the highest state award of the Republic of Moldova.

Public Profile

He is active in the academic world, as well as in the traditional and social media. He is often invited to give lectures or participate in discussions at leading international universities (for example, John Hopkins University, University of Berkeley, Moscow Institute of International Relations, Chinese Diplomatic Academy, London School of Economics, Bocconi University Milan, etc.), think tanks or foundations (Atlantic Council, GMF, Friends of Europe Brussels, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung Berlin, International Peace Institute, Institut français des relations internationales (IFRI) Paris, etc.).

His opinions and comments are asked for, published or quoted in international media (Wall Street Journal, Financial Times, Economist, Der Spiegel, Die Welt, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Diplomatico — Portugal, Daily Nation — Kenya, etc.).

He speaks English, Russian, German, all Slavic languages of the Balkans, Bulgarian and French.

He is married and has 2 daughters. His wife Jarmila, a popular TV journalist, is also well-known for dedicating a lot of her time to charities.

Professional Career

March 23, 2016-present	Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
April 2012-March 2016	Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic
December 2010-April 2012	Managing Director for Europe and Central Asia, European External Action Service, Brussels
January 2009-July 2010	Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
July 2007-January 2009	High Representative/European Union Special Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo
2006	Personal Representative of the European Union High Representative for Common and Security Policy to facilitate the referendum on the independence of Montenegro
2005-2007	Director General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic, Bratislava
2005	Head of the Permanent Secretariat for the Organization of the Summit of Presidents of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and the United States of America, George W. Bush, held in Bratislava in February 2005
2001-2005	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (later Serbia and Montenegro), Republic of Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
1999-2001	Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Balkans, Eduard Kukan
1998-2001	Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
1994-1998	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Slovak Republic to Japan
1993-1994	Director of the Cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic
	Director of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic
1991-1993	Embassy of Czechoslovakia in Moscow, Russian Federation (from 1 January 1993 Embassy of the Slovak Republic)
1988-1991	Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, Prague

Education

Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO), Faculty of International Relations

Comenius University in Bratislava, Faculty of Law

College of International and Security Studies George C. Marshall Center for Security Studies, Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany

Foreign Language Skills

English, Russian, German, Serbian/Croatian/Bosnian/Montenegrin, Bulgarian, French

Honours and Awards

Order of the Yugoslav Star, 1st Class (2005)

Order of Honour of the Republic of Moldova (2014)

Order of the Montenegrin Great Star (2016)

Activities

European Council on Foreign Relations — Council Member

Friends of Europe/Les Amis de l'Europe — Board of Trustees Member